

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1897.

Generals Pillow and Scott, and Nicholas P. Trist.
The Mexican War and United States Senator for Tennessee.

There is a United States Senator to be chosen from Tennessee, to fill the place of Hon. John Bell. The Democrats will have the majority in the Tennessee Legislature, and, of course, the election of Senator. For that position, there are many candidates, among the rest Gov. Andrew Johnson, A. O. P. Nicholson, formerly of the Washington Union, Wm. A. Polk, and Gen. Gideon J. Pillow. Which will be elected is more than we can say, but it would seem to an outsider, that Andrew Johnson stands the best chance.

The contest has produced a letter from Gen. Pillow, containing some queer pieces of secret history bearing upon the Mexican war. We say nothing about the taste or propriety of the course pursued by Gen. Pillow in making an electioneering card out of this affair, or in asking the United States Senatorship because of his services in Mexico. We leave that to the Legislature of Tennessee to judge of. But this letter of Gen. Pillow gives form and substance to already existing rumors of queer arrangements between Generals Scott and Santa Anna, in which Scott was most egregiously taken in by him of the wooden leg—as he deserved to be.

Divested of all its details, the matter amounts to this: That the President, Mr. Polk, was not authorized to appoint a diplomat with sufficient rank or pay, to induce any statesman of ability to accept the position of Commissioner to accompany Gen. Scott's army. That Trist was the best thing that could be got at the time, but that said Trist was instructed by the President to consult Pillow in all cases, who was the confidential officer of the administration, while Trist was the ostensible one.

At Puebla, a consultation was held, present, Scott, Trist and Pillow. Trist brought forward his arrangement with Santa Anna, which was to this effect:—that Santa Anna was to receive \$10,000 in hand—that a battle was to be fought before the city of Mexico—that if we won, then an armistice was to be concluded, and Santa Anna was to come to terms on condition of getting a million of dollars. Pillow objected to this as dishonorable and without precedent or authority. Scott approved of it. Said it was all right and proper—that half a million had been secretly expended for the settlement of the North-Eastern Boundary under President Tyler, probably for the purpose of subsidizing the press of the State of Maine.—Gen. Scott added that no repugnance need be felt on account of the danger of corrupting Santa Anna, for he was already as corrupt as he could be. Gen. Scott also stated that he had paid the Mexican chief the \$10,000 advance. Pillow said no more at that sitting, but went away silent and not satisfied.

Next day, however, he sent a written protest to Gen. Scott. He also wrote to the President a statement of the matter, urging his objections against the arrangement as dishonorable and dishonorable. This letter he showed to Trist. Well, the first battles in the valley of Mexico were fought, and the Americans won. Then came the concerted armistice, the duration of which was sufficient to enable Santa Anna to re-organize his force and bring it up to the number of twenty thousand men; so that when the armistice terminated, no peace followed, but the bloodiest battles of the war had to be fought to place the Americans in as good a position as that which they occupied before the armistice. At the storming of Chapultepec, Pillow was severely wounded. The city of Mexico fell after a loss of nearly two thousand lives, which would have been spared, had not the unfortunate armistice given the Mexicans time to rally.

Up to this time the relations between Scott and Pillow had been friendly and even cordial, and Scott evinced his confidence in Pillow by committing to his command the most important and critical operations. But now the state of things was changed. The President did not approve of Trist's doings. He did not approve of the bribe or the armistice, and he recalled Trist, who was angry at Pillow, to whom he attributed his recall and accused of intermeddling. Pillow defended himself from this latter charge by referring to his known relations to the Executive, recognized by Trist himself. Trist then worked upon Scott's jealousy by leading him to believe that the other officers, Pillow especially, were endeavoring to supplant him. Then Scott had several of the Generals arrested or suspended, who, on subsequent investigation, were triumphantly acquitted.

It is a queer history, and shows an amount of gullibility and petulance on the part of big men hardly believable by the world at large. It demands explanation at the hands of Scott and Trist, whoever this last named important personage may be, or wherever his present quarters may be "located"—for he has sunk full "forty fathom deep" into the sea of oblivion. It also calls for some explanation from ex-President Tyler of the charge of having used half a million of dollars to buy up the Press of the State of Maine.

That General Pillow was very much and very unjustly vilified by the partisan press and by the partisan letter-writers in the confidence of, and in communication with, Gen. Scott, the commander-in-chief, we have all ways thought and have long known. But, after all, we cannot see the propriety of making these revelations the basis of an electioneering bid for the Senatorship, nor do we think that Pillow's prospects will be, or ought to be, helped by the movement.

FIRE.—Last night about 10 o'clock, the Guard discovered some trash on fire in the shed on Mr. Blossom's naval store wharf, at the foot of Mulberry Street. The fire was got under by the Guard before it had done any damage. No alarm was made.

From all the appearances little doubt can exist but that the fire was the work of an incendiary or incendiaries. The trash had been evidently gathered up into a heap on purpose, and but for the fortunate and timely discovery by the Guard, we might have had even a worse fire than that of last month. Surely the spirit of mischief must animate somebody.

We may mention here another instance not very important in itself, but showing a reckless and improper state of feeling in the preparations. We allude to the fact, that on the night of Saturday, during the blow, a handsome young elm tree, one of a row before the residence now being put up for Eli W. Hall, Esq., was deliberately cut down with an axe, as any one may see by looking at it as it lies.—Daily Journal, 16th inst.

STABBING.—We learn that last night, or rather this morning, about 1 o'clock, a stabbing affair occurred at the foot of Princess street, in which James Flinn, a seaman belonging to the wrecked schooner Emily Ward, got cut in the right side, just below the arm, also in the abdomen and in the arm. Wm. Castillo, another seaman, belonging to the same vessel, is in custody for the stabbing. He had a hearing before the Mayor, who committed him for a further examination. We are informed that Flinn's injuries were examined by Dr. James F. McRee, Jr., who considers his case very serious. We presume Castillo will be committed to answer the charge at Superior Court.—Id.

FIRE.—The first fire of new cotton, by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was received here yesterday by Messrs. Petteway & Pritchett, and sold to Mr. A. D. Cazaux at 20 cents per pound—classified as good middling. The cotton was raised by Major A. Y. M. Whitehead, of Edgecombe.—Id.

Avoid all kinds of spirits, but especially spirit-rappers.

In our last, we referred to the gale that had been blowing here for some time. On Saturday, at noon, when we closed our paper, the storm showed no signs of abatement, but, on the contrary, seemed to grow worse as the day wore on. The rain descended in heavy sheets, fiercely dashed about by the wind, and no number of covering appeared adequate to afford protection from its violence; even houses that never leaked before leaked on the afternoon and night of Saturday. Some assert that the rain was driven through brick walls—certain it is that dampness appeared on the inside of the walls of brick buildings, while every crevice and cranny was searched out and found through which the beating rain might find an entrance. Under doors, over doors, by the heads of windows, at all manner of places, possible and impossible, did the wet come in. Between eight and nine o'clock and midnight, on Saturday, the gale seemed to have reached its height. Before midnight, it had changed round from Northeast to West, from which last point it blew for a time with considerable violence, and then gradually sunk away.

On Sunday morning, about five o'clock, we were roused up by the cry of fire, and found considerable difficulty in getting out, a large China tree having fallen into the front yard from the front lot of the house next North. We found the fire at a warehouse near the upper Rock Spring. The building, which was of wood, was used by Mr. E. J. Lutterloh for the storage of lime. The driving rain got access to the lime, which heated in the process of slacking, and set fire to the barrels containing it, and so to the building. Owing to the complete saturation of everything, the fire did not spread to any great extent, although the wind was still high. Of course, the warehouse went, and some damage was done to the out-buildings in the rear of Mr. Alderman's residence, on Front street. The building in which the lime was stored, was not of much value, and the chief loss there will be in the article of lime.

The appearance of things on Sunday morning was striking. It looked as though everything that could be blown down, was down. Fences were prostrated in all directions, and the streets filled with the limbs and bodies of trees uprooted or twisted off. At one point we noticed eight good-sized trees thrown together in a heap. Hundreds of China trees are no more, and very few Mulberries or Willows are left standing. We have heard of only two Oaks blown over, although there may be more. The amount of damage one way or another, must be very considerable. In the aggregate, it must come up to thousands.

What damage has been done out of town we have not yet heard. We learn that the embankment of Mr. Green's Mill-pond has been broken through, and that the Mill is an island.

It is said by those who know, that our town has not been visited by so severe a blow since 1837, and it is doubtful if that equalled it in violence and duration.—The storm does not appear to have extended far inland—not farther West of this place than Fair Bluff.

The steamer Spray started down to Smithville on Saturday, with several passengers aboard, and, we are somewhat surprised to learn, several citizens with their families. When she got down to Orton, the filler chain snapped like a thread, with the force of the waves, and she fell into the trough without any control. It was a moment of extreme peril. But the Captain met the emergency promptly and got out all her anchors and brought her up straight. It was then doubtful whether she could ride out the storm, and it was a question with the passengers whether to go ashore in the life-boat while it was day-light, or wait until the Spray, which, spite of her anchors, was drifting, should get nearer the land. It was feared that when she grounded, she must go to pieces. However, it was decided to stick to the Steamer, and when she did ground about 8 o'clock, the blow had somewhat abated, and she stood up nobly, not starting a plank or leaking a drop after several hours' thumping.

The passengers remained in her till four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when she again floated, with the full tide; and, her filler-chain being refixed, proceeded on her way to Smithville, returning here, this Monday morning, all right and tight. The Spray has risen greatly in public estimation.

We ought to add, and take pleasure in adding, that all the passengers speak in the highest terms of the coolness and efficiency of Captain Price, and of Mr. B. W. Berry, who was on board as a passenger.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

September term of our County Court commenced this forenoon, James T. Miller, Esq., presiding. It is a majority Court for taking the renewal of the boards of county officers, &c.—Id.

We learn that the storm of Friday and Saturday was quite violent throughout this section, but the lower part of this county seems to have been in the way of the butt-end thereof. It was felt however, with more or less force throughout all this part of the State. We regret to hear that the damage on the Sound was greater than we had supposed. The plank road had a small bridge swept away between town and the toll house.

We hear that the storm extended as far inland as the upper end of Sampson, but not to any destructive extent. The Fayetteville Observer of Monday, makes no mention of it, and the papers of Charleston, Norfolk and Portsmouth are equally silent, and there was chance enough for them to have alluded to it, had it visited them. There is, therefore, good reason to hope that the list of disasters by this blow will be much less extended than we had been led to fear, as we had every reason to suppose that a blow so violent and long-continued would have swept the whole coast.

As an evidence of how secretly the movements of the nutcrackers in British India were concerted, we may allude to the grounds of encouragement originally held out by the English press, and repeated often long after the disturbances had broken out and assumed formidable proportions. It was said that the British could rely upon the old maxim of state-craft—that they could "divide and govern." It was said that the Hindus could be offset by the Mohammedans, and the Mohammedans by the Hindus—that as the outbreak was supposed to proceed from Hindu superstition, the Mussulman bigotry would hold it in check.

Now, the disturbances first exhibited themselves among the Hindu regiments, but it is now admitted on all hands that the Mohammedan princes are at the head of it, and that the object aimed at is neither more nor less than the restoration of the Mohammedan regime, under the sovereignty of the Mogul Emperor of Delhi.

Previous to the advent of the East India Company, the whole of Hindostan was either really or nominally under the sceptre of the Delhi Emperors, and all the old princes or rulers held their authority under them as their liege lords. When the Empire began to fall to pieces, the Viceroys set up as independent sovereigns, and were sustained in their refractory course by the English, into whose clutches they soon fell. The glories of the old Empire still live in the imaginations of the soldiery, and that it is which they aim to re-establish, that they may govern in its name.

There must have been a hard time at Smithville, trees down, &c. The account of vessels injured will be found in another place. We hear of no lives being lost.

At the Sound the bathing houses and all such fragile affairs, were pretty much used up, but we have not yet heard of any serious damage being done there.

We understand that the line lost by the fire at Mr. Lutterloh's Warehouse on Sunday morning, was valued at \$2,500; about \$1,200 covered by insurance.

The late gale here lasted fully forty-eight hours.

Cape Fear and Deep River.

Opposed as we are to corporate indebtedness and increased taxation, we are forced to say that we think the voters of Wilmington ought by all means, to authorize the town authorities to make the subscription upon the terms and conditions proposed. We think that if not done, it will be a cause of a regret.

The conditions are simply these:—that a responsible contractor takes the whole work to do it through from one end to the other, to be in working order within a year from the first of next month, the only guarantee required of the town being the obligation of the town authorities to issue town bonds for the amount of \$25,000 as soon as the contract is fulfilled and the whole work in operation.

Upon the whole, we really and honestly think that the prospective advantages outweigh the risks. Were the question a new one, we should declare ourselves opposed to all corporate involvements. It would be better in the long run, if not a single city or town on the continent had ever soiled paper with the evidences of its indebtedness. But this is not a new question. It must be taken as we find it. We are in a certain position, and must act so out of that position to reap the largest amount of benefit, and sustain the smallest amount of injury. We think we shall act most prudently by authorizing this subscription. We honestly do.

We confess to considerable diffidence in urging this matter upon the attention of our fellow citizens. With our ideas of corporate indebtedness, we always feel so, and especially so now, when we know that our people are laboring under the heaviest embarrassments.

The fact, however, is before us. A question, if not of life and death, at least of the gravest interest to the work of the greatest importance to the town and to the State, is to be decided. For our own part, we cannot bring ourselves to despair of that work—we cannot overlook the immense benefits it must produce and confer—we cannot forget that the eyes of the State are upon us—that this may be the turning point, when success, if achieved, will give us an onward impetus, and failure may mark the first step in our decline. We cannot but think, also, that the proposition submitted is a safe and a fair one. We do not say, unconditionally, "vote for subscription," but we do beg of all to think over it carefully, and not vote against it without having fully weighed the matter, and, if possible, give the work the benefit of any doubt or hesitancy.

The Town Subscription.

The vote by which the town will grant or refuse to grant power to the town authorities to make a certain subscription to the Cape Fear and Deep River work, will be taken on Monday next, the 21st inst.

We find that very many who were originally opposed to the subscription, are now in its favour, especially under the new arrangement, the character of which we stated on Tuesday last. For very many reasons we think that it will be the act of prudence and good policy for our people to confer this authority. We think that it holds out a reasonable prospect of paying. We think that an opportunity is presented of solving this navigation problem to advantage. We think that the work promises to confer great benefits upon us and upon the State, and we think further, that after voting \$200,000 for the W. C. & Rutherford Railroad, we ought not to strain at \$25,000 which promises nearer and better results, and for which there at least, as good guarantees.

County Court—Accumulation of Business.

Our attention has been called to the fact, that the business on docket for trial at our County Court, is accumulating from term to term, and that causes remain from quarter to quarter, and from year to year, untended and unheeded; and that this state of things keeps growing progressively worse. Members of the bar, familiar with the circumstances, assure us that without the intervention of the Court in the exercise of the power vested in it of holding a two weeks' term, business cannot be reached, and a serious danger of justice must be the consequence. It is stated that fully two hundred cases on the trial docket for this term cannot be tried, because they cannot be reached.

It is further stated, that sometime since, the docket was gone through with—skimmed over—for the simple reason that parties were not ready for trials. They were not ready because none anticipated that the cases called could be tried; nor, indeed, could a title of them been tried had the parties been ready, and the knowledge of this fact constituted the true reason why the parties were not ready.

We understand that the law prescribes the mode in which a two weeks' term shall be appointed by the Court—how notice thereof shall be given—how the jury for the second week shall be chosen, &c., &c.

We have not the special law on the subject before us, but of course, the Court has, and it remains with it to take action. What is done promptly, is done well,—especially in matters pertaining to the administration of justice, where a continued delay is, in many cases, equivalent to a virtual denial.

The holding of a second week's Court here, we learn, would not conflict with any other Court—County or Superior.

JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE.—The Democratic Convention for the State of New York, met last week at Syracuse and presented a ticket for State officers. Among the officers to be chosen is a Judge of the Court of Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State. Judge Denio is the incumbent, and is a Democrat. He was opposed to the act of the last Black Republican Legislature of the State of New York, passed for the subjugation of the City by depriving it of the control of its own police, &c. He thought it unjust, impolitic and oppressive, but not unconstitutional, and when the question of its constitutionality came before the Court of which he was a member, he gave his opinion as a lawyer and a judge in favour of its constitutionality, although his feelings as a man were opposed to it as a bad law.

W. L. the Democratic Convention met and re-nominated Denio in the face of this fact. They respected the independence and purity of the Bench none the less because it led Judge Denio, a Democrat, and an opponent of the law, to give his opinion and decision as a Jurist in favor of its constitutionality, when that question came before him.

The Democracy of New York have been for years a dead drag on the party of the Union. They have been led by a class of men that could not raise their heads in any other State. But this last act reveals many errors, and deserves success, even if it fails to secure it.

CORROS.—We learn that the second lake by the W. & W. R. R., was received here on the 16th, by Messrs. Murray & Peacock, consignees, and sold for them by W. C. Howard, Broker, at 20¢, cents per pound. It was classed as fair. Raised by William K. Lane, Esq., of Wayne county, who is one of our largest planters, and pays particular attention to having his cotton picked clean, and carefully bundled for market.

Vermont went pretty extensively Republican. Too much fanaticism, and too many ins of all sorts in Maine and Vermont, for Democracy to flourish there about these times.

FROM HAVANA.—The U. S. Steamship Catawba, arrived at Charleston, brings dates from Havana to the 9th inst. Her news is no later than that brought by the Philadelphia at New Orleans.

The storm visited Richmond and Petersburg shortly after it did this place. It seems to have done a good deal of damage. On Sunday at Norfolk, it blew pretty heavily from the east, but soon went down. No damage is reported.

The Republicans and Anti-Democrats generally, have carried Maine by a reduced majority, but still out of hailing distance.

Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, September 14.—The American mail steamer Baltic arrived at this port this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 2d inst.

The steamer City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

The news from India is a continuation of the details of a campaign of horror, but no new incident of importance had transpired.

Macaulay, the historian, is to be raised to the English peerage.

The English crops have been secured in fine condition. Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Constantinople.

There is nothing definite with regard to the Atlantic telegraph. It is reported that Vernon Smith retires from the board of control.

The details of the Indian mutiny team with further atrocities. The French papers publish a dispatch affirming that mutiny had shown itself at Bombay, but had been suppressed.

The United States frigate San Jacinto and the Portsmouth and Levant were at Shanghai July 4. A conference had been held there between Lord Elgin and the French and English commanders.

The Emperors Napoleon and Alexander are to meet shortly at Darmstadt.

It is rumored that a secret treaty between the United States and Mexico provides that the former furnish 15,000 to 20,000 armed volunteers to take Cuba under the Mexican flag, in case of a war with Spain.

The threatened rupture between Naples and Piedmont has been dispelled.

The British Minister at Florence has retired from his post on account of an alleged insult in a matter of etiquette.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

New York, Sept. 14.—The Baltic anchored off the light ship this morning in a dense fog. She brings 140 passengers, and sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst. She passed the steamer City of Baltimore going in the Mersey.

The steamer Kherosee and Queen of the South had left England with cargo for India.

The steamer La Plata had arrived from the West Indies with nearly \$250,000 in specie.

A treaty between England and Honduras has been ratified at London. It contains a special article giving effect to the obligations incurred by Honduras in behalf of the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railway Company.

The English papers discredit the French rumors of a mutiny at Bombay.

Private letters from India state that the mutineers were short of ammunition.

The China correspondent of the London Times gives the following as the course of action to be pursued by Lord Elgin. He will proceed with the fleet to the mouth of the Perho, near Peking, whence he will transmit to the Emperor a letter requiring him, within a specified time, either to recognize or repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. If otherwise, Lord Elgin will at once declare war, occupy Canton and take further measures to bring the Emperor to reason.

The silk crop in China has been abundant and of very good quality.

SPAIN.—A dispatch from Madrid states that the Spanish government has declared to the French Minister that it has no objection to the acts of his officers at Canton. If otherwise, Lord Elgin will at once declare war, occupy Canton and take further measures to bring the Emperor to reason.

Further Foreign News.—The English and Chinese War.—Diplomatic Relations with Turkey, &c.

New York, Sept. 14.—A Hong Kong letter in the London Times says that Lord Elgin will soon demand from the Court of Peking a recognition or repudiation of the acts of the Emperor's officers at Canton. If they are repudiated and compensation for past injuries is made, and guarantees against their recurrence given, all will be well. If not, war will be immediately declared, and Canton occupied by the British forces.

The Paris Monitor announces, unofficially, that France, Russia, Austria and Austria had resumed diplomatic relations with Turkey.

Latest telegraph from London to Liverpool.

The East India Company has applied to the government for six more regiments to be sent out immediately. This will raise the European force in India, after allowing for contingencies, to eighty thousand. In the course of a fortnight from the present date, the first sent out will begin to arrive at Calcutta. The India Company are very anxious regarding the next news. The date of Agra and Lucknow is a great point of suspense. On the 4th of August also there is a grand Mohammedan festival, and there have been surmises that on that occasion the whole Mohammedan population might attack the British.

Subscriptions had been opened on the London stock exchange for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny.

The benefits given for the family of Douglas Jerrold realized a clever profit of two thousand pounds.

The Times of Wednesday reports money plenty at 4½ per cent, on the stock exchange. The News says that the impression prevails that the bank will soon reduce the rate of interest to 5 per cent.

Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, Sept. 15.—The steamer Persia arrived this morning from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 5th inst.

There were rumors of changes in the British ministry. The difficulty between Spain and Mexico is becoming more serious. The Mexican charge has left Madrid. The weather has been rainy, but the English crops are mostly secured.

The London underwriters of the Atlantic cable, to give the company 3½ per cent, and give up all claim to salvage.

The race for the Warwick cup was contested by three horses. Lecompte came in last, having been beaten twenty lengths. The horse Fisherman was declared the winner.

Eleven more regiments are under orders for India. The Paris Press denies the reported occupation of Formosa by the United States.

The Court of Assizes, at Paris, have condemned Ledra Rolin, Mazzini and others to deportation. The Spanish papers deny the existence of a secret treaty between the United States and Mexico.

The condition of the health of the King of Prussia came uneasiness. It was stated that the diplomatic relations with Naples would shortly be resumed by France and England.

Russian troops are concentrating on the Austrian frontier to prevent any interference with the Principality.

It is stated in the London News that four cavalry regiments, lately embarked from London, for the East Indies, are prevented by Sharpe's American breaching carbine.

The London Times states that fifteen thousand men of the militia are immediately to be called out, and fifteen second battalions of the line formed in the stead of the regiments sent to India. Also, that an additional force of artillery is to be sent to India.

The peace and disastrous conflicts have taken place between the Russians and Chinese.

Six thousand pounds sterling have been collected in London for the relief of the sufferers in India.

The advices from India present no new feature in the condition of affairs in that quarter.

A young American named Eli Boggs had been tried at Hong Kong, for piracy and murder. He was acquitted of murder but found guilty of piracy, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

Letters from Syria report the total destruction in the desert of a caravan. The latter, consisting of 500 persons and 1,000 camels, laden with merchandise, started from Damascus on the 29th June, and by some mismanagement lost its way. The entire caravan perished, with the exception of some 20 persons.

From California.

New Orleans, Sept. 14.—The steamer Philadelphia from Havana has arrived, bringing the California mails of the 20th ult., transferred to her by the steamer Central America from New York.

The fever was at Havana. The news from California was meagre.

Mr. Stevens, dem., has been elected Governor of Washington Territory.

The British minister at Lima has been murdered by six Peruvians.

The Costa Rican government has decreed the expected Walker expedition piratical.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

New Orleans, Sept. 14.—The dates from Havana are to the 9th. The yellow fever was on the increase there.

Advices from the Balize say there are only 16 feet of water on the bar, and that the operations going on there pursuant to an act of Congress are rather detrimental instead of an improvement.

Later from Mexico.—The Tehuantepec Grants Annulled. New Orleans, Sept. 11.—A despatch has just been received from the Balize, announcing the arrival of the Vera Cruz steamer, which brings intelligence that the Tehuantepec question has been settled at Mexico, and that both the Garay and Sloo grants have been annulled. The vomito was abating at Vera Cruz.

For the Journal.

A meeting of the passengers who were on board of the Steamer Spray, on her trip from Wilmington to Smithville on Saturday and Sunday last, was held at the office of W. W. Peirce, Esq., and was organized by calling Col. Robt. G. Rankin to the Chair, and requesting Mr. H. M. Curtis to act as Secretary.

A Committee consisting of W. W. Peirce, M. B. Smith and R. H. Cowan, reported through W. W. Peirce, Esq., the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That Capt. John B. Price of the Steamer Spray, is entitled to our thanks for his many conduct during the gale of Saturday afternoon and Sunday night last. Believing that we owe our lives to his skill as a Commander, and to his prompt and cool courage, we cheerfully publish this testimony to his excellent qualities as an officer, and we cannot forbear the expression of our gratitude for his services in our behalf.

Resolved, That our thanks are specially due, and they are hereby gratefully tendered to Mr. Benjamin W. Berry of this place. His active assistance during the gale, was only exceeded by his kindness afterwards. In forcing his way to Wilmington, after a night of unparalleled exertions, and bringing his own Steamer to our assistance, he has conferred an obligation upon us, which can never be forgotten.

ROBT. G. RANKIN, Chairman.
H. M. CURTIS, Secretary.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 14th, 1887.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Judge Bowlin has resigned his office as minister to Bogota.

Second Assistant Postmaster Dundas has gone to New York on business connected with the facilitation of the California overland mail.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on an appeal, has reversed the decision of the collector of New York, who assessed a duty of 24 instead of 19 per cent, on colored plaid flannels. The fact of their being colored or printed does not change their character as known in the trade, nor remove them from the schedule in which flannels are provided for. The Secretary, on an appeal, has also reversed the decision of the collector of New York, who imposed 24 per cent, instead of 19 per cent, on checked flannels. That they are checked and have a larger nap raised on their surface than ordinary does not change their distinctive character of flannel. In another case the Secretary of the Treasury says:—In estimating the foreign character of wool with reference to its exemption from liabilities to duty, the appraisers can determine such value independently of the invoice by the prices current and other reliable means of information of the value of the article in foreign markets—such as they employ in ascertaining the foreign values of other staple articles of import."

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The Mexican mails received show that the troubles between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities still exist.

Further insults to the American consul at Mazatlan had been perpetrated. The Secretary of the Treasury has charged had arisen on account of insults to the British flag during the absence of the charge.

The Yucatan revolutionists are gaining ground. The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana, is coming up. The steamer Central America left Havana for New York on the morning of the 8th.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived, with five days later news from Havana. The crops were quite flattering. Speculators were endeavoring to keep up sugar, with but little prospect of success. Money was stringent. Exchange nominal.—Freights quiet.

The Spanish fleet was awaiting further orders, but no serious apprehensions were entertained of any thing beyond a diplomatic rupture.

The health of Havana was improving.

Illness of Hon. Thos. H. Benton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The public will regret to hear that Hon. Thomas H. Benton lies exceedingly ill in this city of disordered health. He has been indisposed some ten days, but did not yield to it until Wednesday. Doctors Hall and May are in almost constant attendance. His case is considered critical, and deep interest experienced as to its course.

Municipal Election at Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—The municipal election held at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday, resulted in the election of the free-State ticket by two hundred and sixty majority. The Constitutional Convention convened at Leavenworth on the 7th inst.

Bankers Suspended.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Wm. J. Bell & Co., bankers, in William Street, have suspended in consequence of inability to raise money on securities which up to within a few days were considered perfectly available. The liabilities of the house are small and the assets abundant.—They will pay dollar for dollar.

Another Failure at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1